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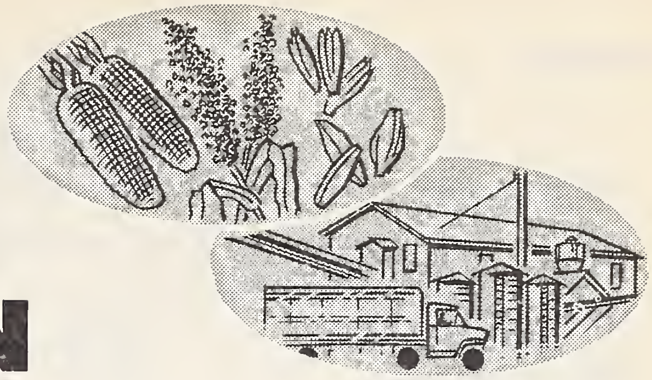
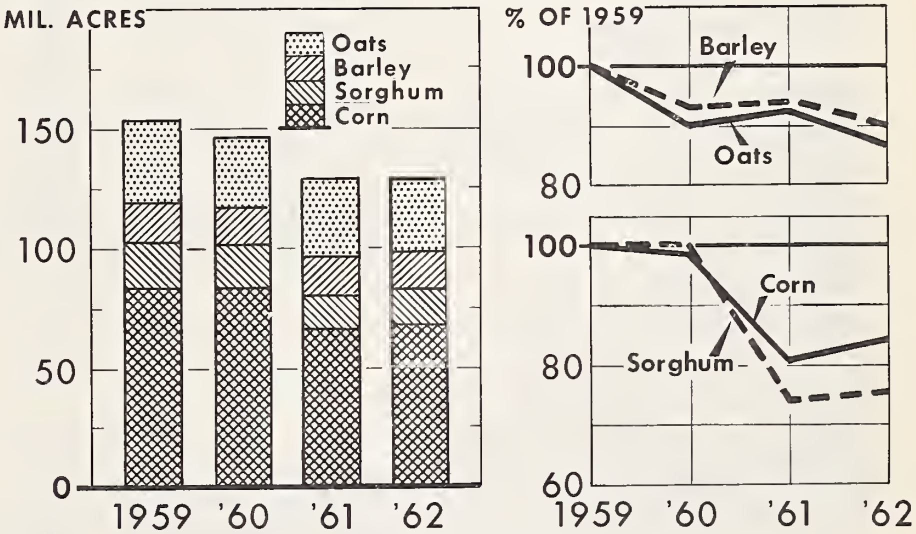


FEED SITUATION

FdS-192 For Release April 9, P. M. APRIL 1962

Farmers will plant about the same acreage to feed grains in 1962 as they did in 1961 if they carry out their March 1 intentions. Small increases in corn and sorghum grain will offset prospective reductions in oats and barley. Feed grain acreages are again influenced by the Feed Grain Program. This year's program is essentially the same as in 1961, but has been expanded to include barley producers. The prospective acreage of the four feed grains is 18 percent below the 1955-59 average.

FEED GRAIN ACREAGE PLANTED



1962 ACREAGE BASED ON MARCH 1 PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 939-62 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Feed Grain Prospects for 1962-63

The 1962 Feed Grain Program-
Provisions and Sign-up

Results of the 1961 Program

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Table 1.- Statistical Summary

Item	Unit	1960		1961		1962		
		Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
PRICES		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.07	1/1.10
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.995	.999	1.00	1.01	.951	.956	.968
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.767	.787	.678	.649	.737	.704	1/ .712
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.690	.700	.607	.596	.705	.675	1/ .695
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.678	.676	.602	.593	.665	.648	.652
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.42	1.35	1/1.34
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.860	.839	.859	.847	1.03	1.04	1.03
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	1.53	1.53	1.48	1.52	1.65	1.67	1.67
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.10	2.12	2.05	2.02	2.09	2.11	1/2.12
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	29.00	29.00	27.50	27.50	28.00	28.00	28.00
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	22.50	22.90	21.20	20.60	21.60	21.40	21.80
Byproduct Feeds (bulk)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	35.25	38.40	37.85	36.25	41.10	37.80	37.75
Buffalo	Ton	39.50	43.35	42.25	40.50	47.50	41.40	41.15
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.88	2.93	3.05	3.02	3.15	3.12	3.03
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	33.25	38.30	32.35	34.35	41.00	33.30	34.65
Buffalo	Ton	39.70	44.40	41.35	41.10	47.90	41.40	41.25
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.94	2.98	3.06	3.03	3.19	3.14	3.07
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	60.65	59.35	65.25	68.20	63.50	61.40	64.90
Price paid by farmers, U. S. 44% protein	100 pounds	4.19	4.14	4.12	4.37	4.36	4.32	4.33
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	53.50	56.00	52.25	52.10	63.80	59.00	58.00
Price paid by farmers, U. S. 41% protein	100 pounds	4.09	4.08	3.95	4.00	4.30	4.33	4.29
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Ton	64.00	55.10	56.35	55.60	70.80	69.80	66.15
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	58.75	53.70	54.00	52.95	65.70	64.20	61.00
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	41.00	37.80	43.00	40.00	42.60	38.50	35.00
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	38.35	39.50	40.35	39.25	41.30	39.40	39.95
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	40.75	36.50	45.85	43.00	45.00	43.00	35.75
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	57.00	56.90	60.75	59.75	54.50	55.40	52.00
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	70.00	77.90	86.25	86.55	89.30	86.60	88.00
Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	69.35	76.65	85.95	85.00	88.00	82.80	85.30
Fish meal, 60% protein, Buffalo F.O.B. seaboard	Ton	110.00	108.80	89.00	97.75	124.40	126.00	126.75
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	55.00	53.40	46.50	48.10	49.60	52.70	54.25
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.65	3.65	3.69	3.71	3.71	3.68	3.67
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.35	4.34	4.33	4.37	4.36	4.36	4.34
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.85	3.84	3.85	3.84	3.85	3.85	3.83
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.135	.135	.157	.157	.157	.157	.159
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	62	62	61	62	62	62	63
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1947-49=100	83	81	85	87	88	86	86
Five oilseed meals	1947-49=100	86	84	86	89	90	88	90
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1947-49=100	68	71	76	78	82	78	82
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1947-49=100	79	73	85	82	82	78	71
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	85	85	85	85	86	85	85
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/ (March average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 3/ 1951-60=13.1	Bushel	12.0	13.5	16.1	15.9	16.0	15.5	1/14.8
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1951-60=14.0	Bushel	13.1	15.0	17.6	16.9	17.4	17.1	16.5
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 4/ 1951-60=18.6	Bushel	23.4	23.8	22.9	22.9	24.0	24.2	1/24.2
Milk-feed, U. S. 1951-60= 1.30	Pound	1.46	1.42	1.47	1.42	1.49	1.46	1.42
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 1951-60=22.5	Pound	24.9	24.7	25.3	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.7
Egg-feed, U. S. 1951-60=10.3	Pound	8.9	9.8	11.8	10.9	10.4	10.7	9.8
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1951-60= 5.3	Pound	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.3
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1951-60= 4.6	Pound	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1951-60= 8.1	Pound	7.8	8.0	7.1	7.0	5.4	5.7	6.2

1/ Average for three weeks ended March 23, 1962. 2/ Units of corn or other concentrate rationequal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 3/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 4/ Based on price of beef steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 2, 1962

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SUMMARY

The total acreage planted to feed grains in 1962 will about equal the 130 million acres planted in 1961 if farmers carry out their March 1 intentions. It would, however, be 18 percent below the 1955-59 average. Increases in acreage over 1961 are planned for corn, 3 percent, and for sorghums, 2 percent. But offsetting are prospective reductions of acreage for oats and barley.

Feed grain acreages last year and this year reflect the influence of the Feed Grain Program. The 1962 program carries about the same provisions for corn and sorghums as last year's program. Barley also is included this year. Through March 22 farmers had signed up to divert a total of 22.6 million acres of the 3 grains to soil conserving uses.

Based on March 1 indications, a favorable growing season this year would likely maintain total feed grain supplies at near the 1961-62 levels. Corn and sorghum grain are higher yielding crops than oats and barley. Thus the additional output from the prospective increases in corn and sorghum acreages could more than offset reductions in oats and barley, resulting in a little larger total feed grain production in 1962 than the 141 million tons of last year. However, since around 7 million tons less feed grains are expected to be carried over into 1962-63 than in 1961-62, feed concentrate supplies for the 1962-63 season would not greatly differ from the 256 million tons of a year earlier.

Feed prices have been comparatively stable during the first half of the 1961-62 feeding year. Prices of feed grains and high-protein feeds advanced only 3 percent from November to March this year, much less than the rather substantial increase that occurred in that period of 1960-61. Last fall feed prices were substantially higher than a year earlier, but in March prices of feed grains and high-protein feeds were very close to the average for March 1961.

Prices received by farmers for corn averaged 97 cents per bushel in March, 3 cents higher than last November but 4 cents per bushel lower than a year earlier. Corn prices normally rise seasonally until July or August then decline as the new crop is harvested in the fall. Sales of corn by CCC were much larger than in other recent years during December-March, tending to stabilize corn prices. This spring and summer, corn prices will continue to be influenced by the rate of sales of CCC corn as well as by prospects for the 1962 crop. Through March 23, CCC had sold 643 million bushels of corn, sorghum grain, and barley against certificates issued under the Feed Grain Program, valued at $639 million. Based on average prices of grain sold so far this year, this would mean that CCC has about 140 million bushels of these grains to be sold against the certificates.

Prices of sorghum grain, oats, and barley have all advanced somewhat more from the 1960-61 levels than has corn. The average prices received by farmers for sorghum grain and oats in March were 10 percent higher than a year earlier and barley prices were 22 percent higher. Oats and barley prices continue much higher than average in relation to corn. Prices received by farmers for oats, per hundred pounds, in March averaged about 30 percent above corn and barley about 38 percent above after adjusting for feeding value.

Through February, farmers had placed 412 million bushels of corn under support, 63 million less than in the same period last year. A little less grain sorghum and barley have been placed under the program than a year earlier, but slightly more oats. Farmers have through May to place their corn under the price support program. The period for placing the other feed grains under price support ended January 31.

PROSPECTS FOR 1962-63

Prospective Feed Grain Acreage Near 1961 Level

The total acreage planted to feed grains in 1962 will be close to the 1961 level of 130 million acres if farmers carry out their March 1 plans. The combined acreage of the 4 feed grains totals 129.5 million acres, slightly below last year and 16 percent below the 1955-59 average. Farmers plan small increases in their 1962 acreages of corn and sorghums, but these increases are about offset by prospective reductions in acreages of oats and barley. The total acreage planned for 1962 is the smallest in more than 60 years, reflecting the influence of the Feed Grain Program. Through March 15, farmers had signed up to divert a total of nearly 23 million acres of corn, sorghums and barley to soil conserving uses. Originally the period for signing up for the program was from February 5 through March 30, but the period has since been extended in 24 States to April 14.

This year's prospective corn acreage of 69.3 million acres, is 2.3 million above the acreage planted in 1961, but 8 million less than the 1955-59 average. An average growing season in 1962 probably would give a little larger production this year than in 1961. Should yields by States equal the 1961 level, a crop of 3,785 million bushels would be produced, 4 percent larger than in 1961.

The prospective acreage increase for 1962 is largely in the Corn Belt, although slightly larger acreages also are in prospect in the North Atlantic and Western States. Farmers in the North Central region plan to increase acreage about 6 percent which would mean about 3 million acres more would be planted to corn in that area. In the southern States, on the other hand, a smaller acreage is in prospect, continuing the downward trend that has been underway for a number of years. A 5 percent reduction in corn acreage is in prospect in the South Atlantic Region and a 7 percent reduction in the South Central Region.

The total acreage of sorghums planted for all purposes in 1962 would be around 14.6 million acres, based on March 1 prospective plantings, 2 percent larger than last year, but a third below the 1955-59 average. All of the prospective increase over 1961 is in the West North Central Region, where farmers plan a 6 percent increase in their acreage. Kansas farmers plan to increase their acreage planted to all sorghums by 5 percent; Nebraska farmers plan a 13 percent increase; and South Dakota farmers a 4 percent increase. The same acreages are in prospect for Texas and Oklahoma. Most of the other southern States, which are less important producers of sorghums, plan to reduce their 1962 plantings. With yields per acre at near the 1961 level, sorghum grain production this year would be a little above the 1961 crop of 483 million bushels.

Farmers plan to seed 30.5 million acres to oats in 1962, 2 million less than in 1961 and a reduction of 17 million since the record acreage in 1955. Smaller acreages than in 1961 are in prospect in all regions of the country. Should yields this year equal the 1957-61 average by States, the oat crop would total 1,031 million bushels, slightly above the small crop produced in 1961, but nearly a fifth below the 1955-59 average.

The total acreage seeded to barley in 1962 will be around 15.1 million acres based on March 1 planting intentions, about 700 thousand acres or 4 percent below the acreage seeded in 1961. Smaller acreages are planned for practically all areas of the country with more substantial reductions in prospect for the South than in other areas. In the important malting barley producing State of Minnesota, a 6 percent increase is in prospect, but smaller acreages than in 1961 are indicated for most of the other West North Central States.

Table 2 .- Planted acreages of feed grains, hay, and related crops, 1955-59 average, 1960, 1961 and prospective plantings for 1962

Crop	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Prospective 1962 1/	1962 as a percentage of: Average	1962 as a percentage of: 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	Pct.
Corn	77,527	81,711	66,965	69,291	89.4	103.5
Oats	41,269	31,538	32,521	30,544	74.0	93.9
Barley	16,078	15,614	15,800	15,090	93.9	95.5
All sorghums	22,474	19,588	14,366	14,616	65.0	101.7
Total, 4 feed grains	157,348	148,451	129,652	129,541	82.3	99.9
Sorghum for grain 2/	14,742	15,592	11,026	3/11,300	76.7	102.4
Wheat	56,307	54,919	55,648	4/49,517	87.9	89.0
Soybeans 5/	22,354	24,449	28,131	28,756	128.6	102.2
Flaxseed	4,709	3,437	2,949	3,073	65.3	104.2
All hay 2/	71,196	67,246	67,085	67,600	94.9	100.8

1/ Based on farmers' acreage intentions on March 1. 2/ Acreage harvested.
3/ Unofficial estimate based on relationship between total acreage and acreage harvested for grain in recent years. 4/ Winter wheat seeded (38,983,000 acres) plus the prospective acreage (10,534,000 acres) for spring wheat. 5/ Grown alone.

Table 3 .- Feed concentrate supplies, total and per animal unit, United States, average 1955-59, annual 1953-62

Season beginning	Feed grains: Carryover 1/	Feed grains: Production 2/	Feed grains: Total domestic supply	Other feed concentrates 3/	Total supply feed concentrates	Grain-consuming animal units 4/	Supply per animal unit
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil.	Tons
Average 1955-59	51.5	133.2	184.7	28.4	213.1	163.9	1.30
1953	27.0	108.3	135.3	27.7	163.0	156.9	1.04
1954	31.7	114.1	145.8	26.2	172.0	161.6	1.06
1955	39.1	120.8	159.9	26.9	186.8	165.3	1.13
1956	43.2	119.3	162.5	27.0	189.5	161.0	1.18
1957	48.8	132.4	181.2	28.5	209.7	160.0	1.31
1958	59.0	144.1	203.1	29.9	233.0	167.7	1.39
1959	67.5	149.6	217.1	30.0	247.1	165.7	1.49
1960	74.6	155.6	230.2	29.9	260.1	167.6	1.55
1961 5/	84.7	140.6	225.3	30.5	255.8	170.0	1.50
1962 6/	78.0	7/146.0	224.0	31.0	255.0	172.0	1.48

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grain on October 1, oats and barley on July 1. 2/ Corn for grain only, oats, barley and sorghum grain. 3/ Imported feed grains and wheat, rye and byproduct feeds fed to livestock. 4/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during October-September feeding season. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Tentative estimates based on indications on March 1. 7/ Based on acreage intentions on March 1 with 1961 yields by States for corn and sorghum grain and 1957-61 average yields for oats and barley.

Prospects for Feed Grain Supplies in 1962-63

With another favorable growing season in 1962-63, total feed grain supplies would be about equal to those in 1961-62. The increase in corn and sorghum acreages, which are higher yielding crops than oats and barley, could result in a little larger total production of feed grains this year than in 1961. Corn and sorghum grain yields have trended up sharply in recent years. Should corn and sorghum grain yields in 1962 about equal those in 1961, and oat and barley yields equal the 1957-61 average, then the total feed grain production in 1962 would be about 146 million tons or about 4 percent above the 1961 output. This would be about 10 million tons below the record production in 1960, but 13 million tons above the 1955-59 average.

A crop of this size plus the prospective carryover would give a total domestic feed grain supply of 224 million tons, slightly below the 1961-62 supply and 6 million tons below the 1960-61 supply. The carryover of feed grains into 1962-63 is now expected to total about 78 million tons. Allowing for a slight upward trend in supplies of byproduct feeds and other concentrates, the total supply of all feed concentrates for 1962-63 would be about 255 million tons, within a million tons of last year's supply. The number of grain-consuming animal units has trended upward during the past 4 years and some further increase is in prospect for 1962-63. Assuming the number of grain-consuming animal units will increase to about 172 million, the total supply of feed concentrates per animal unit for 1962-63 would be 1.48 tons, which would be smaller than in any of the past 3 years, but 14 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Slightly Larger Hay Acreage in Prospect

Farmers will increase their hay acreage about 1 percent in 1962 if they carry out their March 1 plans. The prospective harvest of 67.6 million acres would be a little above the acreages harvested in the last 3 years, but otherwise the smallest since 1937. Larger acreages than in 1961 are in prospect for most of the North Central States, but reductions are expected in most of the southern and eastern States. The 1962 hay crop would be slightly smaller than the 1961 crop of 117 million tons if hay yields equal the 1957-61 average. In 1961, yields reached a near record high of 1.74 tons per acre.

Further Increase in Livestock Production in Prospect for 1962-63

Livestock production is expected to continue the general upward trend of the past 4 years into 1962-63. The number of grain-consuming livestock on farms increased from 160 million in 1957-58 to 170 million in 1961-62. Expansion in cattle feeding has contributed to the increasing grain requirements of livestock. The number on feed rose from 12 million animal units in 1957-58 to 16.5 million in 1961-62. During the past year the increase in hog numbers has been important in the overall increase in livestock numbers. The total number of animal units rose from 167.6 million in 1960-61 to 170 million in 1961-62 and a further increase of about 2 million units is in prospect for 1962-63.

Overall poultry production in 1961-62 may fall a little below the 1960-61 level. A major factor is a prospective drop in turkey production in 1962 from last year's record level. Broiler production this summer may be a little below a year ago, but for the entire feeding year, it may be close to the 1960-61 level. The number of layers on farms has been slightly larger so far during 1961-62 than a year earlier.

The increase in total livestock feeding in 1962-63 is expected to come from expanding poultry production, a prospective increase in cattle feeding and some additional increase in hog farrowings. March 1 intentions of hog producers in the Corn Belt indicated a 5 percent increase in June-August farrowings. Dairy cow numbers have trended downward for several years, and a further slight reduction appears probable in 1962-63. The decline in dairy cow numbers has been more than offset by heavier feeding per head. The rate of feeding per head has increased nearly a third since 1956.

THE 1962 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The 1962 Feed Grain Program provided for in the Agricultural Act of 1961 is essentially the same as the 1961 program. The major change is an expansion in the program to include barley. Farmers are required to divert at least 20 percent of their base acreages of corn, sorghums, and barley to soil conserving uses in order to be eligible for 1962 price supports on these 3 grains. Farmers producing oats are not required to participate in the Feed Grain Program to be eligible for price support as was the case in 1961. As was the case under the 1961 program, farmers will receive payments in cash or in kind for the acreages so diverted. Price supports for 1962 feed grains were announced by the Department of Agriculture in February at the same levels as in 1961.

Table 4.--Feed grains: Price supports on feed grains for 1959-62 crops

Feed grain	Unit	1959 1/	1960 1/	1961 2/	1962
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Corn	Bushel	1.12	1.06	1.20	2/1.20
Oats	"	.50	.50	.62	1/ .62
Barley	"	.77	.77	.93	2/ .93
Sorghum grain	Cwt.	1.52	1.52	1.93	2/1.93

1/ Price supports available to all producers.

2/ Price supports available to farmers participating in the Feed Grain Program.

Base Acreage and Diverted Acreage; and Rate of Payment for Land Diverted

Farmers will receive payments for diverting acreage from corn, grain sorghum and barley on about the same basis as for corn and sorghums under the 1961 program. Payments for diverting land from corn, grain sorghum and barley will be determined as follows:

(1) For retiring 20 percent of the base acreage, the payment will be based on 50 percent of the normal production on the diverted acreage times the basic county support rate.

(2) For retiring 20 to 40 percent of the base, the payment will be based on 60 percent of the normal production times the basic county support rate.

(3) For over 40 percent, the payment will be based on 50 percent of the normal production times the county support rate.

Farmers having a corn and grain sorghum base or a barley base of 25 acres or less may divert for payment their entire base acreage to soil conserving uses. Farmers may again receive up to one half of their payments when they sign up for participation in the program, the same as under the 1961 program.

The barley program is separate from the corn and sorghum grain program in that producers may participate in the barley program by reducing their barley acreage at least 20 percent below the 1959 and 1960 adjusted average, providing they do not increase their corn and sorghum grain acreages. Price supports for corn, sorghum grain, and barley will be available only on the normal production of the 1961 acreage on the farm based on the average yield per acre established for the 1959 and 1960 crops. Thus, if a farmer's yield is higher than his normal base yield, he will not be eligible for price support on that part of the production resulting from this increased yield per acre.

A special exemption is provided for producers of malting barley. Barley producers will be eligible for price support on their 1962 crop and are exempt from the acreage reduction provisions of the program if:

(1) They previously produced a malting variety of barley.

(2) They plant barley only of an acceptable malting variety for harvest in 1962.

(3) They do not devote acreage on the farm to barley in excess of 110 percent of the 1959-60 average.

(4) They do not devote acreage to corn and grain sorghum in excess of the average acreage during 1959-60.

Farmer Participation In The 1962 Feed Grain Program

The period for signing up to participate in the 1962 feed grain program for farmers producing corn and sorghums and spring seeded barley was originally from February 5 to March 30 but has been extended to April 14. The sign-up period for farmers in the fall seeded barley area was from September 15 to December 1, 1961.

Farmers in the fall seeded barley producing area signed up to divert 1,193,000 acres of barley to soil conserving uses. Through March 22, farmers producing spring seeded barley signed up to divert an additional 981,000 acres, bringing the total acreage to be diverted to 2,174,000 acres. The total base acreage of barley producers signing up under the program of 5,308,000 acres was about 33 percent of the total base acreage of all farmers producing barley.

Through March 22, corn producers had signed up for the diversion of 16.0 million acres of corn to soil conserving uses. The base acreage of these producers totaled 34.9 million acres or about 40 percent of the national base acreage of 86.3 million acres. The acreage signed up for diversion through March 22 compares with a total diversion of 19.1 million acres in 1961. Some further acreage diversion is expected since farmers in most States have through April 14 to sign up for the program. The 16.0 million acres signed-up as of March 22 is 18 percent of the total base acreage of corn, and 46 percent of the base on participating farms. In 1961, participating farmers signed to divert about 41 percent of their base acreage.

As was the case in 1961, a larger percentage of the sorghum acreage is being signed up for the program than for corn. Through March 22, sorghum producers had signed up to divert 4.5 million acres or about 21.5 percent of the national base acreage. The base acreage on participating farms totaled 10.4 million acres, about 50 percent of the national base acreage. As was the case last year, many corn and sorghum producers will sign to divert a large percentage of their acreage, with many small producers diverting their entire acreage to soil conserving uses.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FEED SITUATION

Feed Grain Prices Stable, Averaging Above 1960-61 Level

Feed grain prices have been comparatively stable during the first half of the 1961-62 feeding year, rising only 3 percent from November to March. Last November, they were 11 percent higher than a year earlier, but in March they were practically the same as a year ago. During the first half of the 1961-62 feeding year, October-March, they averaged 6 percent higher than in the same period of 1960-61.

Table 5 .- Prices of specified feed grains and byproduct feeds, by weeks, January - March 1961 and 1962

Week ended 1/	Corn, No. 3 Yellow 2/ Chicago		Oats, No. 2 White 2/ Minneapolis		Barley No. 3 2/ Minneapolis		Milo, No. 2 Yellow 2/ Kansas City		Middlings, Standard Minneapolis	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
Jan. 5	1.08	1.09	.621	.719	1.01	1.42	1.71	1.93	41.00	43.50
12	1.10	1.07	.611	.713	1.05	1.43	1.78	1.92	38.50	43.50
19	1.07	1.07	.612	.700	1.04	1.43	1.73	1.96	36.50	41.50
26	1.11	1.08	.616	.682	1.05	1.41	1.73	1.97	34.00	38.50
Feb. 2	1.14	1.08	.636	.687	1.08	1.37	1.75	1.96	35.00	38.00
9	1.15	1.09	.618	.678	1.06	1.38	1.76	1.97	32.50	36.00
16	1.12	1.07	.590	.671	1.04	1.35	1.76	1.97	32.50	35.00
23	1.11	1.06	.589	.658	1.04	1.34	1.76	1.95	31.50	31.50
Mar. 2	1.12	1.07	.590	.695	1.06	1.32	1.76	---	33.00	30.50
9	1.14	1.10	.609	.718	1.06	1.32	1.76	1.90	36.50	33.50
16	1.15	1.10	.608	.672	1.04	1.35	1.74	1.89	33.00	34.00
23	1.11	1.12	.587	.695	1.06	1.34	1.76	1.87	35.00	35.00
30	1.08	*1.13	.586		1.08		1.74	*1.86	33.00	36.00

Week ended 1/	Gluten feed, 21 percent Chicago		Soybean meal, 44 percent Decatur		Cottonseed meal, 41 percent Memphis		Meat meal, 50 percent Chicago		Fish meal, 60 percent Buffalo 3/	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
Jan. 5	43.00	41.00	55.00	60.00	52.50	63.50	77.50	85.00	89.00	122.00
12	45.00	43.00	56.00	61.00	53.00	62.50	83.75	87.50	89.00	127.00
19	45.00	43.00	54.00	59.00	51.50	66.50	87.50	88.75	89.00	124.00
26	43.00	43.00	52.00	59.00	50.00	63.50	86.25	90.00	89.00	124.00
Feb. 2	43.00	43.00	59.00	60.50	52.00	63.00	85.00	88.75	89.00	125.00
9	43.00	43.00	57.50	58.50	50.00	60.50	83.75	87.50	89.00	126.00
16	43.00	39.00	60.00	57.75	52.00	59.50	85.00	83.75	89.00	126.00
23	43.00	37.00	62.00	56.50	52.00	61.00	86.25	81.25	89.00	126.00
Mar. 2	43.00	35.00	66.50	57.50	55.00	55.00	88.75	78.75	89.00	126.00
9	41.00	35.00	63.75	59.00	54.00	58.50	90.00	83.75	89.00	126.00
16	41.00	35.00	62.00	59.50	51.50	58.00	85.00	84.00	98.00	126.00
23	39.00	35.00	64.00	62.00	51.50	58.00	82.50	85.00	102.00	126.00
30	39.00	35.00	68.00	62.00	51.50	57.50	82.50	85.30	102.00	129.00

1/ Wholesale prices of byproduct feeds are on a bulk basis for the Tuesday within the week.

2/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.

3/ F.o.b. seaboard.

* Preliminary estimates based on spot prices.

Prices received by farmers for corn averaged 97 cents per bushel in March, 3 cents higher than last November, but 4 cents lower than in March last year. Sales of corn by CCC under the domestic payment-in-kind program and late harvesting of the 1961 crop have contributed to the flattening of corn prices this winter. Weekly average prices of No. 3 corn at Chicago remained within the narrow range of $1.06 to $1.09 per bushel from December through February. During March the Chicago price rose about 6 cents per bushel, to a little above a year earlier in the last half of the month. Corn prices normally rise seasonally until July or August then decline as the new crop is harvested in the fall. This spring and summer, corn prices will continue to be influenced by the rate of disposition of corn remaining to be sold against CCC certificates as well as by prospects for the 1962 crop. The disposition of corn held in commercial stocks still on hand from earlier CCC sales also may influence the level of corn prices during the next few months.

Prices of sorghum grain, oats, and barley all have advanced somewhat more from 1960-61 levels than those of corn. Farmers received an average of $1.67 per cwt. for sorghum grain in March--15 cents higher than a year earlier, but 26 cents below the 1961 support level. Oat prices in March averaged 10 percent higher than a year earlier and barley prices 22 percent higher. Prices of oats and barley continue substantially higher than average in relation to corn. In mid-March oat prices averaged about 30 percent above corn, barley prices about 38 percent above, after adjusting for the 10 percent higher feeding value of corn.

Sales of Corn and Sorghum Grain by CCC Exceed 600 Million Bushels

Sales of corn, sorghum grain and barley to domestic buyers against certificates under the 1961 Feed Grain Program totaled 644 million bushels through March 23. Based on weekly operating reports of the sales program, CCC sales of corn against the certificates totaled 511 million bushels from October 1 through March 23. Farmers redeemed certificates for an additional 4 million bushels. The total disposition of 1961 corn by CCC, based on weekly operations, during this period was about 652 million bushels. This included 511 million bushels sold domestically by CCC against the pool certificates, about 84 million sold to domestic buyers outside the program, and 53 million sold for export and the 4 million bushels redeemed by farmers with feed grain program certificates.

Through March 23, CCC had sold 128 million bushels of sorghum grain against certificates under the Feed Grain Program. This included 29 million sold during July-September. Total sales of sorghum grain by CCC from October 1 through March 23 amounted to about 125 million bushels including about 22 million sold for export.

The combined sales by CCC of corn, sorghum grain, and barley against the Feed Grain Program certificates plus deliveries to farmers in kind totaled 648 million bushels valued at $644 million. This would leave the equivalent of around 140 million bushels of corn yet to be sold under the 1961 Feed Grain Program.

Table 6 .- Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, 1960 and 1961 crops

Item	Unit	1960			1961		
		Loan	Purchase agreement	Total	Loan	Purchase agreement	Total
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Through February							
Corn 1/	Bu.	470,800	4,840	475,640	405,259	6,961	412,220
Total for season 2/							
Oats	Bu.	18,878	1,384	20,262	19,297	1,289	20,586
Barley	Bu.	43,065	6,580	49,645	42,915	1,285	44,200
Sorghum grain	Bu.	195,116	7,575	202,691	188,694	7,536	196,230
Total	Ton	19,981	528	20,509	17,970	457	18,427
Corn, total for season	Bu.	562,833	74,855	637,688	---	---	---
Total for season 3/	Ton	22,558	2,488	25,046	---	---	---

1/ Loans on corn available through May 31 in most areas. 2/ Data for 1961 preliminary. Loans were available through January 31. 3/ Total for season for four feed grains.

Table 7 .- Corn, grain sorghum and barley sales against 1961 Feed Grain Program certificate pool, by weeks, October-March 1961-62

Week ended	Corn		Grain Sorghum		Barley	
	Weekly sales	Cumulative 1/	Weekly sales	Cumulative 1/	Weekly sales	Cumulative 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Oct. 6	1,912	1,962	4,070	32,931	---	3,102
13	62	2,285	4,141	37,072	---	3,102
20	112	2,397	3,189	40,245	---	3,102
27	545	2,942	5,713	45,961	---	3,102
Nov. 3	8,702	13,398	2,597	48,687	---	3,102
10	10,641	24,058	3,796	52,566	63	3,165
17	24,543	50,696	8,714	61,268	140	3,305
24	27,293	77,879	5,120	66,388	15	3,320
Dec. 1	27,181	104,660	5,333	71,476	32	3,350
8	54,261	160,309	2,292	74,003	22	3,333
15	47,635	208,082	3,906	77,543	240	3,569
22	32,861	240,951	3,892	81,570	95	3,664
29	29,666	270,740	4,210	85,780	17	3,681
Jan. 5	20,337	291,120	5,204	90,822	102	3,817
12	40,365	331,487	6,486	97,483	186	4,002
19	34,664	366,191	2,529	100,012	200	4,202
26	25,386	391,611	2,905	102,917	40	4,242
Feb. 2	17,096	408,761	2,872	105,789	48	4,290
9	15,959	424,720	4,040	109,828	31	4,321
16	11,279	436,239	2,167	111,996	34	4,358
23	9,990	446,228	2,539	114,534	12	4,370
Mar. 2	15,753	460,925	5,671	120,204	85	4,457
9	15,542	476,561	3,721	123,925	253	4,717
16	13,920	490,615	2,134	126,011	156	4,873
23	20,210	510,598	1,965	127,975	185	5,057

1/ Accumulative sales from the beginning of the certificate sales program. In some weeks adjustments were made so the reported weekly sales do not necessarily add to the cumulative sales. Sales against the certificates started in July for sorghum grain and September for corn and barley.

Source: Grain Division, ASCS

Market Receipts of Corn Heavy This Year

Receipts of corn at primary markets have been much larger than average in recent months, reflecting CCC sales and later than normal marketings of farmers. Whereas receipts usually decline after November, this year they increased to January--with total receipts at the 13 primary markets reaching a new record for the period of December-February. Receipts at 13 primary markets during October-February totaled 228 million bushels, 22 million more than in the same period of 1960-61.

The quality of corn received at leading mid-western markets during December-February was above average, due principally to the large quantities of older corn coming from CCC stocks. At the 9 principal mid-western markets, 48 percent of the total corn received graded No. 1 or No. 2--much higher than in the two preceding years and the 1956-60 average of about 31 percent (table 16). The total quantity of corn grading No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5 was larger than in 1959-60 or 1960-61, but the percentage falling in these three grades was much smaller. Much more corn was Sample grade.

Receipts of oats at the 13 primary markets totaled 65 million bushels during July-February, 29 percent less than in that period of 1960-61 and a fifth less than the 1956-60 average. Barley receipts at the 4 primary markets for the 8 months also were much below average and 26 percent below last year.

Farmers Placing Less Feed Grains Under Price Support Than in 1961-62

Through February, farmers had placed a total of 18.4 million tons of feed grains under loan and purchase agreement, about 2 million tons less than in the same period of 1960-61. The 412 million bushels of corn going under price support was 63 million less than under the program through February 1961. While much less corn went under price support in December and January than a year earlier, the 125 million bushels placed under support in February was a fourth larger than in February 1961. In addition to the 1961 corn crop under price support, farmers have around 370 million bushels of 1956-60 corn under the reseal program, 150 million more than a year ago. On March 2, CCC available stocks totaled 970 million bushels, bringing total stocks held under the price support program up to 1,752 million bushels, about 360 million bushels less than at this time a year ago.

Less barley and sorghum grain was put under price support this year than last but slightly more oats (table 6). Farmers have through May 31 to obtain Government loans on corn, but the loan period for the other feed grains ended January 31.

Domestic Use of Oilseed Meal Up 4 Percent; October-March Prices Above a Year Earlier

Domestic disappearance of the 5 major oilseed meals totaled about 5.8 million tons during October-February, 4 percent above the same period in 1960-61. Total production at 6.3 million tons was up 2 percent. Soybean meal accounted for almost all of the increase in production.

Total exports of oilmeals for the 5 months were estimated at 435,000 tons, 87,000 tons above the same period a year earlier but 100,000 below the heavy exports made in these months of 1959-60. Imports of about 46,000 tons, principally cottonseed meal, were substantially above a year earlier. Stocks on March 1 totaled 223,000 tons, and were only a little over half the 435,000 tons on March 1, 1961. Production is expected to be somewhat larger during March-September this year than last, but this will be offset, in part, by smaller quantity coming from stocks. In 1961, 260,000 tons moved out of crushers stocks into domestic use or export during those six months.

Production of soybean meal during October-February totaled 4,476,000 tons, up 162,000 tons from a year earlier. There was a sharp increase in exports, totaling about 420,000 tons compared with 287,000 tons last year. Domestic use totaled 4,040,000 tons nearly 100,000 tons more than last year. The increase in stocks from October 1 to March 1 this year was much smaller than a year earlier.

Production of cottonseed meal totaled 1,543,000 tons during October-February, approximately the same as in these months of 1960-61. Exports during this period were much below those of a year earlier; the increase in stocks between October 1 and March 1 was also below that of 1960-61. Domestic use therefore showed a sharp increase, about 1,540,000 tons compared with 1,426,000 tons a year earlier.

Prices of high-protein feeds have been comparatively stable during the first half of the 1961-62 feeding year, rising only 3 percent from November to March. While prices of these feeds last fall were about 15 percent higher than a year earlier, they were practically the same as a year ago in March. Last year, high-protein feed prices continued to rise in the spring and summer. Prospects are for a continued generally good demand for these feeds during the next several months, with prices probably averaging a little lower this spring and summer than in 1961.

Soybean meal prices at Decatur averaged $60.65 per ton in March, only slightly higher than last November and $3.80 per ton lower than in March, 1961. In contrast with the stable prices this year, soybean meal prices at Decatur advanced from $44.50 per ton in the fall of 1960 to over $65.00 per ton during much of the period from April to September of 1961. Although prospects are for generally good demand this spring and summer, prices at Decatur probably will remain below the 1961 April-September average of $67.00 per ton at Decatur. The average price of meat meal at Chicago was close to the March 1961 level, while gluten feed was below a year earlier.

Table 8 .- Individual feeds as percentage of the total concentrate ration fed to milk cows in herds kept by dairy reporters, United States, 1951-61 1/

Year	Corn	Small grains		Oilseed meals		Wheat bran, shorts	Commercial mixed feeds	Miscellaneous	Total
		Oats	Barley and wheat	Cottonseed meal	Soybean meal 2/				
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1951	31.7	23.3	4.4	1.2	2.2	3.4	26.7	7.1	100.0
1952	32.2	22.0	3.9	1.3	1.5	3.0	30.3	5.8	100.0
1953	33.5	21.2	3.5	1.5	1.8	3.2	28.8	6.5	100.0
1954	31.7	23.1	4.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	28.7	6.8	100.0
1955	32.0	23.1	4.2	1.3	1.4	2.8	28.3	6.9	100.0
1956	31.2	23.2	4.1	1.4	1.7	2.8	28.3	7.3	100.0
1957	32.0	21.6	4.1	1.2	1.9	3.2	29.2	6.8	100.0
1958	32.1	21.8	3.9	1.1	1.9	3.0	28.8	7.4	100.0
1959	33.7	21.6	3.5	.9	2.0	2.7	28.5	7.1	100.0
1960	35.2	18.5	3.1	.8	2.2	2.7	29.9	7.6	100.0
1961	36.2	17.7	3.5	.9	1.9	2.5	30.0	7.3	100.0

1/ Based on reports fed on May 1 and November 1. 2/ Includes small quantities of soybeans.

Table 9.- Grain and other concentrates fed to dairy cows and related factors, 1951 to date 1/

Calendar year	Grain and other concentrates fed to milk cows	Quantity fed per cow	Quantity fed per 100 pounds of milk	Milk-feed price ratio 2/	Butterfat-feed price ratio 2/	Price of dairy ration per 100 pounds 3/	Number of dairy cows January 1 4/
	1,000 tons	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dol.	Mil.
1951	17,418	1,605	29.9	1.29	22.0	3.52	23.6
1952	17,527	1,628	30.3	1.28	22.3	3.75	23.1
1953	18,519	1,676	30.7	1.25	21.6	3.43	23.5
1954	18,721	1,659	30.0	1.19	19.8	3.30	23.9
1955	18,664	1,758	30.1	1.28	20.9	3.10	23.5
1956	19,098	1,825	30.2	1.36	22.3	3.00	22.9
1957	19,946	1,945	31.2	1.39	23.2	3.00	22.3
1958	19,809	2,003	31.3	1.41	24.1	2.89	21.3
1959	19,803	2,050	31.5	1.42	24.8	2.89	20.1
1960	19,821	2,259	32.2	1.45	24.8	2.88	19.5
1961	20,916	2,404	33.2	1.45	25.2	2.89	19.3

1/ Data for 1955-61 from March Milk Production, and for 1951-54 from "Rations Fed to Milk Cows," Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

2/ Pounds of dairy ration equal in value to one pound of milk or butterfat.

3/ Average value of concentrate ration in milk and cream selling areas.

4/ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk. This series was not used in computing feed fed per cow.

Prices of cottonseed meal and linseed meal continue above the 1961 levels. Fish meal prices, relatively low in the early months of 1961, advanced sharply during the past year, and averaged about a fourth higher in March this year than last.

Record Tonnage of Concentrates Fed to Dairy Cows in 1961

A record 20.9 million tons of grain and other concentrates were fed to dairy cows in 1961. This was one million tons more than was fed in 1957, the previous record year. The total tonnage and quantities of these feeds fed per cow are shown in table 9, for the calendar years 1951 to date.

The quantity fed per cow, as well as the quantity fed per 100 pounds of milk, also set new records in 1961. The average quantity fed per cow was 2,404 pounds, 145 pounds, or 6 percent, more than the previous high reached in 1960. The quantity fed per 100 pounds of milk reached 33.2 pounds, one pound more than in 1960.

The composition of the concentrate ration fed to dairy cows continued the trend of recent years. Smaller oat supplies and relatively high oat prices have resulted in a shift from oats to corn. From 1956 to 1961, the percentage of oats in the ration declined from 23.2 to 17.7 percent, while corn increased from 31.2 to 36.2 percent. The grain portion of the ration totaled 57.4 percent, about the same as in other recent years. The percentage of commercial mixed feed again increased slightly, reaching 30 percent of the total or nearly as much as the record 30.3 percent reported in 1952.

The West and North Atlantic Regions in 1961 continued to make the greatest percentage use of commercial mixed feed, comprising 65 and 58 percent of the total ration respectively. In the North Central Region, a much smaller percentage of the total concentrates is fed as commercially prepared feed. Only 7 percent of the total in the East North Central Region was mixed feed and only about 12 percent in the West North Central Region.

WORLD FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN TRADE

World Feed Grain Production Declines in 1961

World production of corn, oats and barley in 1961 were all down from the 1960 levels. Compared to the 1950-54 average, world corn and barley production is up considerably but oats are down.

World corn production in 1961-62 is expected to be a little below last year's record production, based on estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The 1961 crops in the Northern Hemisphere combined with crops now being harvested in the Southern Hemisphere, point to a total production of 7,265 million

4 percent below last year's crop. The reduction this year was mainly in the United States and Eastern Europe. Smaller reductions in other areas were more than offset by a sharp increase in the Soviet Union.

The United States is the world's leading corn producer. In recent years the Soviet Union has increased production to the point where it now ranks second. In earlier years, China was in second place followed by either Brazil or Argentina. The Soviet Union produced an estimated 500 million bushels of corn in 1961, compared to 300 million in 1960 and the 1950-54 average of 190 million. The 1961 production in the Soviet Union, however, was only 7 percent of the world's corn production compared with 50 percent produced in this country.

Production of corn in Western Europe showed little change from a year earlier while there was a sharp decline in Eastern Europe's output. Asia also showed some decline from 1960. The Southern Hemisphere crops, harvested early in 1962, appears to be slightly below those of a year earlier. While South America is down about 3 percent, African production is down even more.

World production of both oats and barley in 1961 declined from 1960 with oats showing the greater drop. Barley production of 3,345 million bushels is down 210 million while oats, at 3,545 million, is down 410 million.

Reductions in oats are reported from all areas except Africa but the largest are in North America and the Soviet Union. Oat output in Canada totaled only 334 million bushels compared with 456 million in 1960. The crop in the Soviet Union is estimated at 690 million bushels compared with 750 million the previous year. Both Western and Eastern Europe showed slight decline in oat production in 1961 from a year earlier.

Most of the barley decline is in North America and Africa. Canada's crop totaled only 123 million bushels, a reduction of 40 percent from a year earlier. Western Europe showed a slight increase in production in 1961, while Eastern Europe declined slightly.

U. S. Exports May Set Record in 1961-62

Based on indications in March, exports of feed grains may reach a record 13 million tons in the 1961-62 October-September feeding year. This would be slightly above the 12.7 million tons exported in 1959-60.

Table 10.- Feed grains: Exports, United States, 1950-61 1/

Year beginning	By marketing years 2/					Total for October-September feeding season
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1950	116,887	6,747	40,002	75,313	6,450	6,606
1951	81,580	4,606	31,041	62,055	4,840	4,921
1952	145,279	4,112	37,053	10,396	5,314	5,085
1953	103,653	3,446	19,044	15,287	3,843	3,921
1954	102,634	15,427	43,463	47,685	5,499	6,082
1955	119,763	29,084	102,890	66,192	8,141	8,073
1956	183,833	27,293	61,842	22,239	7,691	7,339
1957	199,969	28,019	91,582	57,286	9,849	10,499
1958	230,227	31,892	116,685	99,795	12,551	12,801
1959	229,735	45,351	118,409	99,530	12,787	12,215
1960 3/	292,122	29,251	85,702	70,432	12,676	12,308
1961 4/	340,000	14,000	60,000	70,000	13,100	13,000

1/ Includes grain equivalent of corn products, oatmeal, barley malt and pearl barley. 2/ October-September year for corn and sorghum grain and July-June for oats and barley. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimates based on indications in March.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.- Byproduct and commercial mixed feeds: Exports, United States, year beginning October, average 1956-60, annual 1957-60 and October-January, 1959, 1960 and 1961

Item	Average 1956-60	1957	1958	1959	1960	October-January		
						1959	1960	1961
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Oilmeals								
Soybean	498.8	300.0	512.2	648.7	589.7	318.8	247.3	352.7
Cottonseed	50.2	7.2	27.3	140.2	46.0	114.9	32.2	2.5
Linseed	34.7	5.9	31.2	62.6	31.0	47.7	26.2	11.6
Total	583.7	313.1	570.7	851.5	666.7	481.4	305.7	366.8
Wheat millfeeds	45.9	78.9	42.1	57.0	26.0	25.1	11.0	6.6
Mixed feed								
Poultry	112.0	114.1	113.7	111.1	121.1	36.9	37.0	38.3
Dairy	7.0	7.3	4.9	6.1	5.9	1.9	1.5	2.6

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Corn exports, including grain equivalent of products, have expanded rapidly in recent years and probably will account for three fourths of the total 1961-62 feed grain exports (table 10). In 1960-61 exports of corn and products totaled 292 million bushels setting a new record. Exports in 1961-62 are currently estimated at around 340 million bushels. During October-March, the first half of the current marketing year, they were estimated at about 210 million bushels, about 60 million more than the same period a year earlier.

Sorghum grain exports in 1961-62 are expected to show little change from the 70.4 million bushels exported last year. During October-March, they totaled about 43 million bushels, around 6 million above a year earlier.

U. S. exports of barley and oats are expected to decline again in 1961-62. In 1960-61, barley exports, including malt, totaled 85.7 million bushels as against 118.4 million in 1959-60. In the current year, they are expected to total only about 60 million bushels. During July-March, exports were estimated at about 48 million bushels compared with 64 million in the same period of 1960-61. Exports of oats are currently running well below a year earlier, totaling only about 10 million bushels during the first nine months of the current marketing year. This is a decline of 15 million bushels from a year earlier. Exports for the entire year probably will be less than half the 29.3 million exported in 1960-61.

Soybean Meal Exports Heavy

Except for soybean meal, exports of byproduct feeds have declined or remained unchanged during October-January of the current feeding year compared to a year earlier.

Exports of the 3 principal oilmeals---soybean, cottonseed, and linseed-totaled 366,900 tons during October-January, an increase of 61,200 tons over the same period in 1960-61. Soybean meal exports more than made up for the decline in exports of the other 2 oilmeals, totaling 352,700 tons compared to 247,300 tons a year earlier. Cottonseed meal exports dropped from 32,182 tons in October-January 1960-61 to only 2,503 tons in those four months of this year. Linseed meal exports of 11,628 tons were less than half those of a year earlier.

Canada has been the largest single taker of soybean meal again this year while Western Europe again accounts for over half of our exports of this meal. The Netherlands continues to purchase nearly all the linseed meal exported while the United Kingdom is again the principal taker of cottonseed meal.

Exports of wheat millfeeds dropped substantially during October-January compared to a year earlier. Shipments of commercial mixed feeds were about the same this year as last. Poultry feed exports totaled 38,300 tons during October-January while those of dairy feed were only 2,600 tons.

Canadian Oats and Barley Stocks Drop Sharply; Slightly Larger Acreage Planned for 1962

Based on the March 1 intentions report, Canadian farmers plan larger plantings of both oats and barley. The intended acreage for oats, 12.2 million, compares with 11.6 million in 1961 while the planned barley acreage of 6.1 million is slightly higher than that in 1961.

The short 1961 crops of these grains in Canada have resulted in substantially reduced supplies in 1961-62. January 1 stocks of oats were estimated at 250 million bushels, down 120 million bushels from a year earlier. Barley stocks were put at 145 million bushels, over a hundred million bushels below stocks on January 1, 1961.

Stocks of oats in Canada on January 1 represented 21 percent of the total oat stocks available in the principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia--on that date, while Canadian barley stocks accounted for 26 percent of the total. As in past years, the United States and Canada account for the bulk of these 2 grains held by the principal exporters.

Argentine Corn Supply Above 1961-62 Level

The 1962 Argentine corn crop, based on early indications, is estimated at about 215 million bushels. This would be the second largest crop in the post World War II period and would provide a 1962-63 supply of 230 million bushels, 20 million more than last year.

Stocks of corn in Argentina on January 1 were estimated at 45 million bushels, 20 million more than a year earlier. Allowing for disappearance of around 30 million bushels during January-March, stocks on April 1, the beginning of the new crop year, would be about 15 million bushels, 5 million more than last year.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF THE 1961 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The results of the 1961 Feed Grain Program discussed here are based on the final tabulation of the number of farms and total acreages planted by farmers participating in the program. Of the total of 2,861,000 farmers growing corn and sorghums, 1,146,000, or 40 percent, participated in the 1961 Feed Grain Program. Participating farmers, however, had a combined corn and sorghum base acreage on their farms of 64 million acres or about 59 percent of the total adjusted base acreage of 108 million acres for the entire country. The conbined acreage of the two grains diverted totaled 25.2 million acres, or about 23 percent of the total United States base acreage of the two crops.

Participation in the Program

Farmers actually diverted about 95 percent of the acreage they designated would be diverted when signing up for the program in the spring of 1961. The 19.1 million acres diverted from the production of corn was 96 percent of the 19.9 million acres signed up for diversion last spring. The 6.1 million acres of sorghum diverted was 6 percent less than the 6.5 million acres designated for diversion in the spring sign-up.

The base acreage of corn on the farms of producers participating in the program totaled 48.4 million acres or about 55 percent of the United States total adjusted corn base. The base acreage on farms of participating sorghum producers was 15.6 million acres or about 76 percent of the United States total sorghum base. The farmer's base acreage of these grains was the 1959 and 1960 average acreage planted adjusted where necessary to correct for abnormal factors affecting acreage and production. The 19.1 million acres of corn diverted was 22 percent of the total base acreage for the country. Participation ran above the national average in most of the Corn Belt States. About three-fourths of the base acreage in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska was covered by the program, and over 60 percent in Iowa and Minnesota (table 12). The 6.1 million acres of sorghum diverted to soil conserving uses was about 30 percent of the United States total base acreage. Participation of sorghum producers in the program was a little above the national average in Kansas but was slightly below in Texas.

The acreage signed up for diversion by complying farmers averaged well above the minimum percentage diversion required by the program. Corn producers participating in the program diverted 40 percent of their 1959-60 base acreage and sorghum producers diverted about 39 percent of their base acreage. Thus, both corn and sorghum grain producers diverted much more than the initial 20 percent required for price support eligibility. Many of these producers diverted the full eligible acreage, which would be their entire acreage if their base was 25 acres or less.

Payments for Acreage Diversion

The total payments earned for diverting corn and sorghum acreage to soil conserving uses amounted to $782 million. Farmers earned $645 million for diverting 19.1 million acres of corn to soil conserving uses. Payments for diverting the 6.1 million acres of sorghum totaled nearly $137 million. All payments were issued in the form of negotiable certificates for which the farmer could receive cash, or cash equivalent of grain. Subsequently the CCC marketed the grain represented by the certificates for which the farmer received cash. Through March 22, the CCC had disposed of $643 million worth of grain through this program or about 82 percent of the total value of the certificates issued. The total quantity of corn sold against the certificates through March 22 amounted to 511 million bushels; sorghum grain, 128 million bushels and barley, a little under 5 million bushels. Only about 22,000 bushels of oats has been disposed of through the program.

Table 12.--Corn: Base and diverted acreage under the 1961 feed grain program and acreage planted in 1961.

Region and State	Total base acreage 1/	Base acreage on partici-pating farms	Final acres diverted	Percent of total base on partici-pating farms	1961 planted acreage: Partici-pating farms	1961 planted acreage: Non partici-pating farms	1961 planted acreage: Total 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
North Atlantic	2,298	632	371	27.5	214	1,773	1,987
Ohio	4,115	1,948	995	47.3	827	1,900	2,727
Indiana	5,481	2,968	1,321	54.1	1,441	2,866	4,307
Illinois	10,823	6,203	2,097	57.3	3,789	4,717	8,506
Michigan	2,315	962	532	41.5	360	1,462	1,822
Wisconsin	2,990	1,161	549	38.8	511	2,118	2,629
East North Central	25,724	13,242	5,494	51.5	6,928	13,063	19,991
Minnesota	7,131	4,332	1,519	60.7	2,653	3,147	5,800
Iowa	13,118	8,433	2,760	64.3	5,353	5,121	10,474
Missouri	4,792	3,511	1,722	73.3	1,454	1,566	3,020
North Dakota	1,389	1,253	406	90.2	523	505	1,028
South Dakota	4,498	2,477	819	55.1	1,446	2,029	3,475
Nebraska	7,249	5,564	1,605	76.8	3,485	2,230	5,715
Kansas	2,142	1,566	671	73.1	761	670	1,431
West North Central	40,319	27,136	9,502	67.3	15,675	15,268	30,943
South Atlantic	8,176	2,811	1,355	34.4	1,051	5,292	6,343
South Central	9,674	4,011	2,148	41.5	1,225	5,475	6,700
Western	1,164	534	245	45.9	210	791	1,001
Total United States	87,355	48,366	19,115	55.4	25,303	41,662	66,965

1/ Average acreage for 1959 and 1960 with adjustments as authorized by legislation.
2/ Reported by Crop Reporting Board.
Compiled from reports of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 13.--Sorghum: Base and diverted acreages under the 1961 feed grain program and acreage planted in 1961.

State	Total base acreage 1/	Base acreage on partici-pating farms	Final acres diverted	Percent of total base on partici-pating farms	1961 planted acreage: Partici-pating farms	1961 planted acreage: Non partici-pating farms	1961 planted acreage: Total 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Missouri	595	452	208	75.9	121	215	336
South Dakota	225	145	69	64.6	70	249	319
Nebraska	1,824	1,722	707	94.4	967	496	1,463
Kansas	5,710	4,719	1,786	82.6	2,262	1,472	3,734
Oklahoma	1,479	924	446	62.5	275	659	934
Texas	8,416	6,141	2,292	73.0	3,073	2,791	5,864
Colorado	733	598	226	81.6	239	334	573
New Mexico	375	284	101	75.7	136	128	264
Arizona	191	125	55	65.5	51	100	151
California	278	180	69	64.9	57	165	222
Total	19,826	15,290	5,959	77.1	7,251	6,609	13,860
Other States	710	300	141	42.3	59	447	506
United States	20,536	15,590	6,100	75.9	7,310	7,056	14,366

1/ Average acreage for 1959 and 1960 with adjustments as authorized by legislation. 2/ Reported by the Crop Reporting Board.
Compiled from reports of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Production of Corn and Sorghum Grain Eligible for Price Support in 1961-62

The final check on the acreage actually planted to corn and sorghum grain on farms participating in the 1961 feed grain program revealed that the production on these farms computed at national average yields was somewhat less than was estimated on the basis of earlier surveys. Corn producers participating in the program planted a total of 25.3 million acres. This was about 3.2 million acres less than they were permitted to plant under the program. This underplanting probably resulted in part from the tendency of many farmers to allow a margin of safety in compliance. Also, many small producers diverted their entire acreage, even though their base was a little above the minimum that would qualify for acreage diversion payment. In computing the production on

Table 14.--Corn and sorghum grains: Production in 1961 eligible and ineligible for price support

Item	Acreage planted	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production as grain
	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.
		Corn		
Eligible Production 1/				
on participating farms	25.3	22.8	53.8	1,225
Ineligible Production				
on participating farms 2/	25.3	22.8	8.0	182
on non-participating farms	41.7	35.9	61.8	2,217
United States Total	67.0	58.7	61.8	3,624
		Sorghum grain		
Eligible Production 1/				
on participating farms	7.3	5.8	37.9	220
Ineligible Production				
on participating farms 2/	7.3	5.8	5.9	34
on non-participating farms	7.1	5.2	43.8	229
United States Total	14.4	11.0	43.8	483

1/ Acreage planted on participating farms as reported in final check on farm compliance. Production is computed at the 1959 and 1960 average yield.

2/ Total production on participating farms resulting from yields over the 1959 and 1960 average.

these participating farms, it is assumed that the acreage harvested for grain would be about 90 percent of the planted acreage which is a little above the national average. This would mean the acreage harvested on the participating farms would be about 22.8 million acres. Only production at the normal yield, based on 1959 and 1960 average yields, would be eligible for price support. Based on the United States average yield of 53.8 bushels per acre, eligible production on this acreage would be about 1,225 million bushels, or only a little over a third of the total 1961 crop. The remaining 2.4 billion bushels, not eligible for price support, included about 182 million bushels produced on farms of participants at above the normal yield and 2,217 million bushels produced by non-participating farmers.

Sorghum grain producers taking part in the program also planted less acreage than was permitted under the program. While sorghum grain producers could have planted about 9.1 million acres, they actually planted 7.3 million, a reduction of 1.8 million more than was required under the program. It is estimated that about 5.8 million acres was harvested as grain on these farms giving a total production, based on the 1959 and 1960 average yield, of 220 million bushels eligible for price support. The remaining 263 million bushels not eligible for price support included 34 million bushels produced by participating farmers and 229 million bushels produced by nonparticipating farmers.

The next issue of the Feed Situation is scheduled for release May 28, 1962.

Table 15.- Feed grains and hay: Acreage planted by regions, annual 1955-62 1/

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
				Corn			
1955	2,417	22,601	34,888	8,374	11,304	1,348	80,932
1956	2,311	21,824	33,702	7,841	10,918	1,232	77,828
1957	2,210	20,608	31,688	7,543	9,763	1,368	73,180
1958	2,163	21,107	32,204	7,330	9,230	1,317	73,351
1959	2,165	23,917	38,553	7,623	9,166	1,318	82,742
1960	2,138	24,371	38,272	7,294	8,439	1,197	81,711
1961 2/	1,987	19,991	30,943	6,343	6,700	1,001	66,965
1962 3/	2,036	21,286	32,670	6,013	6,256	1,030	69,291
				Oats			
1955	1,760	10,066	22,695	3,263	7,509	2,201	47,494
1956	1,600	9,649	21,742	2,808	6,251	2,155	44,205
1957	1,742	8,859	19,654	2,690	6,647	2,248	41,840
1958	1,621	8,546	17,702	2,074	5,601	2,155	37,699
1959	1,614	7,961	16,690	2,002	4,863	1,978	35,108
1960	1,484	6,828	15,776	1,589	3,943	1,918	31,538
1961 2/	1,458	7,301	15,995	1,661	4,273	1,833	32,521
1962 3/	1,425	6,740	15,008	1,505	4,118	1,748	30,544
				Barley			
1955	355	541	7,358	371	1,083	6,585	16,293
1956	338	511	6,559	370	957	5,997	14,732
1957	311	523	6,805	391	1,221	7,147	16,398
1958	331	451	6,941	374	1,378	6,675	16,150
1959	288	392	7,457	373	1,462	6,845	16,817
1960	241	290	6,597	370	1,521	6,595	15,614
1961 2/	253	296	6,568	401	1,664	6,618	15,800
1962 3/	256	287	6,365	361	1,333	6,488	15,090
				Sorghums, all purposes 4/			
1955	---	14	8,341	256	12,569	2,741	23,921
1956	---	22	7,470	223	11,475	2,194	21,384
1957	---	71	12,404	218	11,683	2,510	26,886
1958	---	81	8,348	238	10,351	1,657	20,675
1959	---	46	7,859	237	9,872	1,488	19,502
1960	---	50	8,511	220	9,286	1,521	19,588
1961 2/	---	31	5,907	180	7,033	1,215	14,366
1962 3/	---	30	6,290	167	6,989	1,140	14,616
				Four feed grains			
1955	4,532	33,222	73,282	12,264	32,465	12,875	168,640
1956	4,249	32,006	69,473	11,242	29,601	11,578	158,149
1957	4,263	30,061	70,551	10,842	29,314	13,273	158,304
1958	4,115	30,185	65,195	10,016	26,560	11,804	147,875
1959	4,067	32,316	70,559	10,235	25,363	11,629	154,169
1960	3,863	31,539	69,156	9,473	23,189	11,231	148,451
1961 2/	3,698	27,619	59,413	8,585	19,670	10,667	129,652
1962 3/	3,717	28,343	60,333	8,046	18,696	10,406	129,541
				All hay 1/			
1955	7,574	12,672	27,996	5,398	10,072	11,244	74,956
1956	7,517	12,404	27,817	4,675	8,560	11,319	72,292
1957	7,498	12,079	27,892	4,314	8,659	11,470	71,912
1958	7,333	11,725	26,984	4,587	8,830	11,088	70,547
1959	7,181	11,321	24,982	3,991	7,915	10,884	66,274
1960	7,076	11,168	25,589	3,927	8,376	11,110	67,246
1961 2/	6,952	11,000	25,769	3,964	8,395	11,005	67,085
1962 3/	6,858	11,049	26,108	3,899	8,345	11,341	67,600

1/ Harvested acreage of hay 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Prospective acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers. 4/ Grain and sweet sorghum for all uses including sirup.

Table 16.- Corn: Inspected receipts by grades at principal markets, December-February, average 1956-60, annual 1959-62 1/

Grade	Average 1956-60		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
1	6,589	7.7	894	1.2	1,327	1.6	17,318	11.0
2	19,819	23.1	8,746	11.3	11,219	13.6	58,603	37.4
3	23,020	26.9	23,934	31.1	25,228	30.5	30,441	19.4
4	19,958	23.3	25,891	33.6	24,355	29.4	23,030	14.7
5	10,828	12.6	12,832	16.7	15,770	19.1	16,174	10.3
Sample	5,443	6.4	4,696	6.1	4,771	5.8	11,272	7.2
Total	85,657	100.0	76,993	100.0	82,670	100.0	156,838	100.0

1/ Chicago, Decatur, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Toledo.

Compiled from reports of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 17.- Receipts of feed grains at primary markets, July-February, average 1956-60, annual 1960-61 and 1961-62

Month	Corn 1/			Oats 1/			Barley 2/		
	Average 1956-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average 1956-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average 1956-60	1960-61	1961-62
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
July	21,992	28,441	36,301	15,351	10,198	10,744	15,421	13,616	11,212
August	23,594	34,077	31,095	27,508	39,112	23,789	31,876	32,772	27,301
September	19,987	21,109	24,339	10,555	16,046	9,956	17,381	23,731	12,207
October	31,300	29,939	22,441	5,882	6,263	6,082	13,975	14,429	14,748
November	52,684	78,466	39,246	4,614	4,461	2,879	12,740	12,540	12,429
December	33,720	29,730	53,736	5,622	2,820	3,513	11,837	11,568	4,479
January	31,551	28,599	63,450	6,889	6,733	5,432	14,567	16,294	11,268
February	36,874	39,739	49,359	5,136	6,363	2,660	11,917	13,779	9,070

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Table 18.-Corn and Sorghum grain: Average price per bushel received by farmers and support prices, United States by months, 1952-61

Year beginning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average weighted by sales	Support price
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Corn														
1952	1.53	1.45	1.50	1.48	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.49	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.60
1953	1.34	1.33	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.49	1.50	1.53	1.53	1.48	1.60
1954	1.45	1.37	1.39	1.40	1.40	1.36	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.24	1.43	1.62
1955	1.14	1.09	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.32	1.39	1.42	1.43	1.45	1.43	1.35	1.58
1956	1.19	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.15	1.29	1.50
1957	1.06	.985	.984	.931	.958	1.00	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.13	1.11	1.40
1958	1.04	.942	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.12	1.36
1959	.990	.982	.959	.979	.995	.999	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.12
1960	.991	.866	.911	.963	1.00	1.01	.965	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.04	1.04	.996	1.06
1961	1.02	.938	.947	.951	.956	.968							1/1.07	1.20
Sorghum grain														
1952	2.87	2.82	2.84	2.74	2.65	2.66	2.52	2.48	2.39	2.42	2.42	2.26	2.82	2.38
1953	2.19	2.18	2.21	2.29	2.32	2.40	2.43	2.47	2.27	2.20	2.22	2.16	2.36	2.43
1954	2.14	2.16	2.22	2.26	2.26	2.23	2.23	2.39	2.24	1.96	1.77	1.67	2.25	2.28
1955	1.63	1.66	1.72	1.78	1.81	1.84	1.93	2.02	2.02	2.07	2.15	2.03	1.75	1.78
1956	2.07	2.11	2.14	2.13	2.09	2.07	2.04	1.99	1.89	1.72	1.66	1.57	2.05	1.97
1957	1.43	1.42	1.56	1.63	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.82	1.72	1.68	1.74	1.86
1958	1.57	1.63	1.68	1.73	1.75	1.76	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.78	1.61	1.52	1.78	1.83
1959	1.48	1.51	1.50	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.55	1.54	1.53	1.55	1.51	1.49	1.53	1.52
1960	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.46	1.48	1.52	1.48	1.56	1.65	1.73	1.68	1.65	1.49	1.52
1961	1.61	1.63	1.65	1.65	1.67	1.67							1/1.71	1.93

1/ Preliminary.

Table 19.-Oats and barley: Average price per bushel received by farmers and support prices, United States by months, 1953-61

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average weighted by sales	Support price
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Oats														
1953	.701	.717	.714	.727	.745	.767	.779	.781	.781	.780	.766	.735	.742	.80
1954	.668	.675	.711	.731	.761	.767	.768	.757	.737	.727	.715	.698	.714	.75
1955	.598	.549	.563	.591	.605	.626	.622	.619	.618	.623	.634	.632	.601	.61
1956	.653	.680	.681	.690	.724	.744	.752	.728	.720	.712	.703	.661	.687	.65
1957	.620	.577	.603	.612	.614	.618	.613	.611	.616	.621	.594	.615	.606	.61
1958	.576	.536	.556	.562	.569	.589	.590	.599	.590	.602	.599	.611	.580	.61
1959	.610	.608	.620	.650	.669	.677	.685	.678	.676	.680	.680	.694	.649	.50
1960	.629	.578	.601	.597	.588	.585	.598	.602	.593	.581	.598	.626	.601	.50
1961	.642	.603	.640	.637	.643	.659	.665	.648	.652				1/.640	.62
Barley														
1953	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.17	1.24
1954	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07	.995	1.09	1.15
1955	.955	.884	.899	.909	.919	.920	.924	.915	.925	.949	.963	.931	.919	.94
1956	.948	.969	.959	.977	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.03	.985	.956	.881	.990	1.02
1957	.850	.830	.818	.833	.852	.859	.855	.867	.851	.859	.869	.907	.885	.95
1958	.923	.855	.861	.865	.891	.915	.911	.922	.905	.898	.901	.882	.900	.93
1959	.895	.833	.846	.866	.879	.864	.848	.860	.839	.844	.866	.875	.859	.77
1960	.846	.801	.817	.843	.793	.839	.820	.859	.847	.847	.875	.868	.838	.77
1961	.924	.951	.968	.986	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.03				1/.973	.93

1/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Feed grains: Planted acreage, yield and production, United States, average 1955-59, annual 1955-62

Year	Corn 1/			Oats			Barley		
	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1955-59	77.5	41.7	3,235	41.3	30.9	1,278	16.1	26.3	424
1955	80.9	35.5	2,873	47.5	31.5	1,496	16.3	24.7	403
1956	77.8	39.5	3,075	44.2	26.0	1,151	14.7	25.6	377
1957	73.2	41.6	3,045	41.8	30.8	1,290	16.4	27.0	443
1958	73.4	45.7	3,356	37.7	37.2	1,401	16.2	29.6	477
1959	82.7	46.3	3,825	35.1	30.0	1,052	16.8	25.1	422
1960	81.7	47.8	3,908	31.5	36.6	1,155	15.6	27.6	431
1961 2/	67.0	54.1	3,624	32.5	31.1	1,013	15.8	24.9	393
1962 3/	69.3	54.6	3,785	30.5	33.8	1,031	15.1	26.8	404

Year	Sorghums 1/				Total four feed grains			
	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per planted acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested for grain			Planted	Harvested		
	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Tons	Mil. tons
Average 1955-59	22.5	14.7	28.2	430	157.3	128.6	.85	133.2
1955	23.9	12.9	18.8	243	168.6	134.9	.72	120.8
1956	21.4	9.2	22.2	205	158.1	120.3	.75	119.3
1957	26.9	19.7	28.8	568	158.3	131.7	.84	132.4
1958	20.7	16.5	35.2	581	147.9	126.1	.97	144.1
1959	19.5	15.4	36.0	555	154.2	130.2	.97	149.6
1960	19.6	15.6	39.8	620	148.5	127.8	1.05	155.6
1961 2/	14.4	11.0	43.8	483	129.7	106.8	1.08	140.6
1962 3/	14.6	4/11.3	43.6	493	129.5	---	1.13	146.0

1/ Acreage planted for all purposes; production for grain only. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated 1962 acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers. Production computed on the basis of the prospective plantings, assuming 1961 average yields by States for corn and sorghum grain and 1957-61 averages for oats and barley. 4/ Unofficial estimate, based on prospective plantings.

Table 21.- Corn: Quantity processed and shipments of specified products by the wet-process industry, United States, 1955-61

Calendar year	Wet-process grindings	Shipments of products 1/					
		Corn starch	Corn sugar	Corn sirup, unmixed 2/	Corn oil, crude and refined	Feed	
						Gluten feed and meal	Corn oil meal
	1,000 bu.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1955	137,913	2,046,145	732,433	1,620,013	244,331	1,017	43
1956	141,373	2,061,157	757,711	1,658,426	252,065	1,021	38
1957	139,391	2,043,784	744,844	1,665,286	270,703	977	30
1958	144,078	2,063,134	834,428	1,798,795	265,675	1,002	29
1959	153,011	2,190,495	867,251	1,900,947	282,791	1,053	25
1960	153,471	2,127,757	870,051	1,989,774	280,531	1,094	26
1961 3/	157,125	2,176,800	870,266	2,114,075	310,131	1,104	23

1/ Prior to 1955--sales of products. 2/ Includes corn sirup, unmixed, sold to mixers outside of the wet-process industry and the quantity used by the wet-process industry in its mixed sirups. 3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Price Waterhouse and Co. and Dun and Bradstreet, New York.

Table 22.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, January-March, 1962 with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1960-61 season 3/	Feb. 1961	1961-62			Oct. 1 1961	1961	1962		
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		Mar. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	9,435.9	809.6	911.9	961.5	846.5	77.5	817.2	104.1	106.0	94.8
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,464.7	247.4	286.8	299.1	268.5	73.3	239.6	81.5	84.9	113.6
Linseed cake and meal	399.0	29.0	30.4	30.7	38.7	21.5	20.9	12.3	8.3	10.8
Peanut cake and meal	74.8	8.2	4.8	5.6	4.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	2.3	3.2
Copra cake and meal	139.3	10.1	10.9	10.4	10.6	1.6	.7	.9	.5	.6
Total	12,513.7	1,104.3	1,244.8	1,307.3	1,169.2	175.1	1,082.8	200.4	202.0	223.0
Corn gluten feed and meal	1,097.8	82.3	98.3	93.6	87.5	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	251.2	17.0	16.7	18.8	17.6	7.6	1.7	6.2	5.1	4.4
Distillers' dried grains	352.7	29.1	36.6	34.8	33.7	3.1	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.0
Wheat millfeeds	4,847.0	393.0	413.0	440.0	435.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	284.5	25.6	32.2	30.8	36.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	1,486.0	24.1	22.9	24.3	22.4	614.3	219.2	414.4	307.9	226.9
Fish meal and solubles	364.6	2.8	15.1	3.6	2.2	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Fats and oils used in animal feeds	221.1	18.0	18.2	19.0	18.0					

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1960-61 season 3/	Jan. 1961	1961-62			1960-61 season 3/	Jan. 1961	1961-62		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	0	0	5/	0	0	589.6	64.8	130.3	80.4	82.7
Cottonseed cake and meal	45.8	5.2	9.8	10.8	10.9	46.2	2.2	9.8	10.8	.2
Linseed cake and meal	2.1	.2	.3	.4	.3	30.9	3.3	8.1	1.1	5/
Peanut cake and meal	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Copra cake and meal	18.0	.6	.9	.7	.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total	65.9	6.0	11.0	11.9	11.6	666.7	70.3	148.2	92.3	82.9
Wheat millfeeds	52.5	6.8	7.8	7.2	6.0	26.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	3.4
Fish meal and solubles	172.0	7.7	27.0	23.4	25.5	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	3.6	.2	.1	.1	.2	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	1,221	90	85	89	91	292,122	20,304	33,947	35,482	38,792
Oats, including oatmeal	1,332	102	58	81	132	29,251	1,020	975	312	169
Barley, including malt	15,249	438	2,438	3,327	462	85,702	6,079	6,001	5,293	5,275
Sorghum grain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	70,432	4,106	3,935	7,946	8,709

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1960-61 season 3/	December	January	October	November	December	January
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn							
Wet-processing 6/	154,768	11,034	12,172	14,081	13,613	11,943	13,175
Distilled spirits and alcohol	32,784	2,528	2,744	4,265	4,119	3,359	3,489
Barley							
Malt liquors	78,160	5,590	5,734	6,123	5,417	5,322	5,830
Distilled spirits and alcohol	6,764	636	640	721	758	683	668

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company, and Dun and Bradstreet, New York. 2/ At processor's plants. 3/ October-September for all items except oats and barley which is July-June. 4/ Not reported. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Corn, wet processing, February 1962, 12,826,325 bushels.

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